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EXAMINER
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SALTARELLI, DOMINIC D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2623	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	03/22/2007	PAPER

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 09/975,312	<b>Applicant(s)</b> HENDRICKS ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b> Dominic D. Saltarelli	<b>Art Unit</b> 2623	

**-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --**

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 January 2007.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-64 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-64 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |                                                                                                            |                                                                                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                       | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application                       |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                                |

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Response to Arguments*

1. Applicant's arguments filed January 31, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

First, applicant argues that the combination of Rosser and Kitsukawa does not disclose the amended limitation of "wherein said one or more interactive virtual objects are dynamic" (applicant's remarks, pages 16-17).

In response, the cited portion of Rosser, specifically col. 7, lines 38-45, states "In particular, the down stream unit 46 is able to use the information generated by the recognition unit 18, the tracking unit 20, and the occlusion mask production unit 22 to perform seamless insertion of still, **animated**, and live video indicia into the video stream in a way that can make the inserted indicia appear to the end user as if it were part of the original scene 10." [emphasis added]. The dynamic nature of the virtual objects is taught by Rosser because the "inserted indicia" correspond to the claimed "virtual objects" and are dynamic because they are described as being animated.

Second, applicant argues against the examiner's use of official notice on claims 24, 44, and 62 (applicant's remarks, page 17).

Regarding claim 24, the examiner took official notice that "it is notoriously well known to delete objects from memory when they are no longer needed, as this frees up said memory for storage of new objects in the future." This

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assertion is supported by the prior art, as evidenced by US Patent No. 6,463,468 to Buch et al., who teaches an advertisement delivery system, wherein advertisements are downloaded to a local receiver, displayed to a user, the viewing of the advertisement is reported upstream, and the advertisement is subsequently deleted to make room for new advertisements. See col. 9, lines 35-53.

Regarding claim 44, the examiner took official notice that "it is notoriously well known to download additional data for interactive applications on request from a broadcast center or head end, conserving both transmission bandwidth, as the data is only sent when requested by a viewer, and local storage, as the user's terminal does not have to store what could potentially be an overwhelming amount of additional content that the user would likely only access a fraction of." This assertion is supported by the prior art, as evidenced by US Patent No. 5,636,346 to Saxe, who teaches an interactive television system where additional information or content is only downloaded to clients upon being requested by said client. See col. 8, lines 48-65 and col. 9, lines 36-56.

Regarding claim 62, the examiner took official notice that "it is notoriously well known in the art to send interactive triggers which automatically initiate an interactive feature in program broadcasts, a tool used by broadcasters to create media enhanced programming according to a predetermined schedule, such as the use of ATVEF triggers." This assertion is supported by the prior art, as evidenced by US Pre-grant Publication No. 2002/0056129, who teaches an

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interactive television system wherein triggers are sent which automatically initiate interactive features in program broadcasts without requiring user input. See Abstract and paragraphs 31 and 36-40.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claim 1-13, 15-33, 43-50, 52-54, 56, 57, and 59-64 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosser (6,446,261, of record) in view of Kitsukawa et al. (6,282,713, of record) [Kitsukawa].

Regarding claim 1, Rosser discloses a method for targeting virtual advertisements comprising:

assigning insertion spots to a program (col. 6, lines 12-39);

assigning virtual objects to the virtual advertisement spot (advertisements and other insertion data are coordinated with images and scenes in view of a displayed video, col. 13, lines 13-48), wherein said virtual objects are dynamic (col. 7, lines 38-45);

generating a retrieval plan (the data necessary to enable a local terminal to select and seamlessly insert advertisement data, col. 6, lines 11-48 and col. 14, lines 26-47); and

providing the retrieval plan to a terminal, wherein the retrieval plan instructs the terminals to select virtual objects (col. 6, line 49 - col. 7 line 45 and col. 14, lines 26-47).

Rosser fails to disclose the advertisements are interactive.

In an analogous art, Kitsukawa discloses providing interactive advertisements to viewers by indicating with superimposed markings interactive regions on a screen by which users may request additional information or even order an advertised product (col. 2 line 18 – col. 3 line 19 and col. 6 line 40 – col. 7 line 40), providing the benefit of more engaging and effective advertising (col. 1 line 56 – col. 2 line 15).

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method disclosed by Rosser to include interactivity, as disclosed by Kitsukawa, for the benefit of providing more engaging and effective advertising that is of more use to both viewers and advertisers.

Regarding claim 2, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the method of claim 1, wherein generating the retrieval plan comprises assigning the terminal to one or more groups, designating a unique group mask for one or more of the groups, and assigning one or more of the groups to one of the interactive virtual objects, wherein the group mask indicates whether the terminal displays a particular interactive object (Rosser teaches advertisers direct advertisements to specific groups according to viewer usage profiles, col. 4, lines 15-41, where the 'group

mask' is information provided which the local receiver uses to correlate received advertisement data with the local user profile to select advertisements for display, col. 7, lines 46-58 and col. 13 line 13 – col. 14 line 25).

Regarding claim 3, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the method of claim 2, wherein the step of assigning the terminal to one or more groups comprises generating group assignment rules (a step performed by the advertisers), delivering group assignment rules to the terminal (Rosser, col. 13, lines 34-37), storing the group assignment rules at the terminal (an inherent step required by the set top in order to process said rules for the subsequent determining step), and determining one or more group assignments based on the group assignment rules and data related to the terminal (Rosser, col. 13 line 49 – col. 14 line 25).

Regarding claim 4, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the method of claim 3, wherein the data related to the terminal includes programs watched data (Rosser, figs. 3 and 5, col. 7 line 59 – col. 8 line 19).

Regarding claim 5, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the method of claim 1, wherein the retrieval plan and group assignment rules are periodically sent to the terminal (Rosser teaches the data used by the terminal for selecting advertisements is sent over the VBI, col. 6, lines 49-67).

Regarding claim 6, Rosser discloses a method of targeting virtual objects comprising:

providing a program containing one or more virtual object locations (col. 6 line 12 – col. 7 line 45);

providing virtual objects for one or more of the virtual object locations (col. 7, lines 1-20), wherein said virtual objects are dynamic (col. 7, lines 38-45);

providing at least one alternative virtual object for at least one of the one or more virtual object locations (col. 7, lines 46-58, wherein the different insertions for different viewers may be for the same object location, col. 4, lines 31-41); and

generating a retrieval plan at a user's terminal, wherein the retrieval plan designates which of the one or more object locations displays an alternate virtual object (col. 7, lines 46-58; col. 13, lines 13-48; and col. 14, lines 26-47).

Rosser fails to disclose the objects are interactive.

In an analogous art, Kitsukawa discloses providing interactive advertisements to viewers by indicating with superimposed markings interactive regions on a screen by which users may request additional information or even order an advertised product (col. 2 line 18 – col. 3 line 19 and col. 6 line 40 – col. 7 line 40), providing the benefit of more engaging and effective advertising (col. 1 line 56 – col. 2 line 15).

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method disclosed by Rosser to include interactivity, as disclosed



by Kitsukawa, for the benefit of providing more engaging and effective advertising that is of more use to both viewers and advertisers.

Regarding claims 7 and 8, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the method of claim 6, wherein the program is a television program or advertisement (Kitsukawa, col. 6, lines 40-48).

Regarding claim 9 and 10, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the method of claim 6, wherein at least one of the interactive virtual object locations is fixed in position across frames of the program or moves spatially in the program with time (Rosser, col. 7, lines 38-45 and col. 13, lines 25-32).

Regarding claim 11, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the method of claim 6, wherein at least one object is non-interactive (the objects disclosed by Rosser are ordinarily non-interactive).

Regarding claim 12, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the method of claim 6, wherein the program is broadcast to the terminal (Rosser, col. 7, lines 1-20), further comprising:

creating categories of interactive virtual objects and content (Rosser teaches categorizing content according to type, col. 8 line 56 – col. 9 line 30 and

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col. 11 line 62 – col. 12 line 34 and the virtual objects to be inserted into the content according to desired demographic, col. 13 line 49 – col. 14 line 25);

defining group categories (Rosser, fig. 5, "movies", "sit. com", "cartoons", etc...);

for one or more defined group categories, defining at least one group (Rosser teaches advertisers use the group categories of viewer profiles to define market segments, col. 12 line 55 – col. 13 line 12);

assigning a television terminals, for the one or more groups, to the at least one group (Rosser, col. 13, lines 49-63);

creating a group assignment matrix based on the categories of the interactive virtual objects, the group categories, and the group assignment (Rosser teaches demographic information, programming types, and viewing intensity of programming types are used to create a comprehensive viewer profiles, col. 9 line 49 – col. 10 line 5 and col. 12 line 55 – col. 13 line 12);

storing the group assignment matrix in the terminal (Rosser, fig. 1, viewer profile 50); and

comparing the retrieval plan to the group assignment matrix to determine interactive virtual objects to display in the one or more interactive virtual object locations (Rosser, col. 13, lines 13-48).

Regarding claim 13, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the method of claim 12, wherein generating the retrieval plan comprises:

assigning the interactive virtual objects to the interactive virtual object locations (Rosser teaches locating the regions into which advertising is to be inserted and associating plural advertisements with these locations, col. 6, lines 12-39 and col. 13, lines 13-48);

assigning the alternate interactive virtual objects to interactive virtual object locations (Rosser teaches locating the regions into which advertising is to be inserted and associating plural advertisements with these locations, col. 6, lines 12-39 and col. 13, lines 13-48);

assigning a group to the interactive virtual objects and the alternate interactive virtual objects (Rosser, col. 13, lines 34-48);

creating a group mask assignment, wherein the group mask assignment is used by the terminal to compare the retrieval plan to the group assignment matrix (Rosser, col. 13 line 49 – col. 14 line 25).

Regarding claim 15, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the method of claim 13, wherein groups are defined based on characteristics of users (Rosser, col. 13, lines 34-48).

Regarding claims 16-20, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the method of claim 15 wherein the characteristics include user demographic information (Rosser, col. 12 line 55 – col. 13 line 12), user entered information (Rosser, col. 4, lines 42-48 and col. 12 line 55 – col. 13 line 12, where user provided

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information used to interpret viewing intensities includes age, gender, income, etc...), programs watched data (Rosser, col. 8, lines 20-38), interactive virtual objects watched data (Rosser, col. 8, lines 20-38), and user activation of the interactive virtual objects (as user activation initiates the viewing a new material, Kitsukawa, col. 7, lines 21-40, where Rosser teaches tracking the viewing of all viewed material to track viewing intensity, col. 7 line 59 – col. 8 line 38).

Regarding claim 21, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the method of claim 12, wherein the terminal is a television set top terminal (Rosser, fig. 1, set top device 44).

Regarding claim 22, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the method of claim 12, wherein the terminal is incorporated into a personal computer (Rosser, col. 15, lines 10-28).

Regarding claim 23, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the method of claim 12, wherein the television terminal is coupled to a satellite television receiver (Rosser, fig. 4, satellite receiver 136).

Regarding claim 24, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the method of claim 12, and further disclose at the terminal, recording in a memory an identification of a virtual object displayed in a virtual object location and providing the

identification to a remote site (Kitsukawa, col. 12, lines 1-20), and but fail to disclose deleting the identification from memory.

It is notoriously well known to delete objects from memory when they are no longer needed, as this frees up said memory for storage of new objects in the future.

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method disclosed by Rosser and Kitsukawa to include deleting identifications from memory, for the benefit of freeing memory for the storage of new identifications in the future.

Regarding claim 25, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the method of claim 12, wherein the retrieval plan is provided with the transmission of the program and periodically to the terminal, the terminal storing the retrieval plan in memory (Rosser teaches the 'extra data' is sent in the vertical blanking interval, col. 6, lines 49-67).

Regarding claim 26, Rosser discloses a method of targeting virtual objects to terminals, comprising:

creating a package of targeted virtual objects (col. 6, lines 8-48), wherein said virtual objects are dynamic (col. 7, lines 38-45);

providing the package to the terminals (col. 6, lines 49-67);

generating a group assignment matrix, wherein the group assignment matrix assigns terminals to groups (col. 13 line 49 – col. 14 line 25);  
generating a retrieval plan (col. 6, lines 12-39 and col. 14, lines 26-47);  
storing the retrieval plan at the terminals (col. 14, lines 26-47); and  
providing a program to the terminals, the program including virtual object locations, therein the retrieval plan designates virtual objects to the displayed during a display of the program (col. 13, lines 13-48).

Rosser fails to disclose the objects are interactive.

In an analogous art, Kitsukawa discloses providing interactive advertisements to viewers by indicating with superimposed markings interactive regions on a screen by which users may request additional information or even order an advertised product (col. 2 line 18 – col. 3 line 19 and col. 6 line 40 – col. 7 line 40), providing the benefit of more engaging and effective advertising (col. 1 line 56 – col. 2 line 15).

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method disclosed by Rosser to include interactivity, as disclosed by Kitsukawa, for the benefit of providing more engaging and effective advertising that is of more use to both viewers and advertisers.

Regarding claim 27, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the method of claim 26, and further disclose at a terminal, receiving the program and retrieving one of

the targeted virtual object for display in a virtual object location (Rosser, col. 13, lines 13-48).

Regarding claim 28, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the method of claim 27, and further disclose the retrieval step comprises comparing the group assignment matrix to the retrieval plan and selecting an interactive virtual object for display based on the comparison (Rosser, col. 13, lines 13-48, as selection of an advertisement requires comparison of the advertisement's targeted audience data with the locally stored profile and the information which designates how and where to insert each advertisement in order to finally determine which advertisement is to be selected when the opportunity to insert that advertisement arises, col. 13 line 28 "...when a particular image or scene is in view", therefore if the group assignment matrix designates that particular ad should be shown to a particular viewer, the system still must perform a determination to see if the advertisement can be inserted).

Regarding claim 29, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the method of claim 26, wherein the virtual object locations contain interactive virtual objects (Rosser, col. 10, lines 21-35 and Kitsukawa, fig. 5), and further comprising receiving a selection of the interactive virtual object and linking a terminal selecting the interactive virtual object to an alternate program (Kitsukawa, col. 7, lines 21-40).

Regarding claim 30, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the method of claim 29, wherein the alternative program comprises an Internet web site (Kitsukawa, col. 8, lines 37-57).

Regarding claim 31, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the method of claim 26, wherein the step of generating the group assignment matrix comprises generating group assignment rules, delivering group assignment rules to the terminals, and determine one or more group assignments at the terminals based on the group assignment rules and individual terminal data and terminal group data (Rosser, col. 13 line 13 – col. 14 line 25).

Regarding claim 32, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the method of claim 31, wherein the individual terminal data comprises programs watched data (Rosser, col. 7 line 59 – col. 8 line 19).

Regarding claim 33, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the method of claim 31, wherein the group assignment rules are stored in the terminals (Rosser, col. 13, lines 19-25).

Regarding claim 43, Rosser discloses a system for targeting virtual objects, comprising:



a virtual object insertion center (fig. 1, LVIS 16) that defines virtual object locations in program content for insertion of virtual objects, the insertion center comprising a virtual object location definer, a virtual object selector coupled to the definer, and a virtual object manager coupled to the definer and the selector (col. 6, lines 12-48), and

a terminal, coupled to the insertion center, the receives virtual objects, wherein said virtual objects are dynamic (col. 7, lines 38-45), and the program content having virtual object locations (fig. 1, set top device 44), wherein the terminal comprises a location processor that detects virtual object locations in the program content and a selector processor that determines which of the received virtual objects are to be placed in allowable content locations for the virtual objects (col. 7, lines 21-45 and col. 13, lines 13-48).

Rosser fails to disclose the objects are interactive and an interactive virtual object trigger processor that receives and processes an interactive selection.

In an analogous art, Kitsukawa discloses providing interactive advertisements to viewers by indicating with superimposed markings interactive regions on a screen by which users may request additional information or even order an advertised product (col. 2 line 18 – col. 3 line 19 and col. 6 line 40 – col. 7 line 40), providing the benefit of more engaging and effective advertising (col. 1 line 56 – col. 2 line 15).

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method disclosed by Rosser to include interactivity, as disclosed by Kitsukawa, for the benefit of providing more engaging and effective advertising that is of more use to both viewers and advertisers.

Regarding claim 44, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the system of claim 43, but fail to disclose the processed interactive selection is received at the insertion center, and wherein the received selection triggers a response that is sent to the terminal.

It is notoriously well known to download additional data for interactive applications on request from a broadcast center or head end, conserving both transmission bandwidth, as the data is only sent when requested by a viewer, and local storage, as the user's terminal does not have to store what could potentially be an overwhelming amount of additional content that the user would likely only access a fraction of.

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system disclosed by Rosser and Kitsukawa to include the processed interactive selection is received at the insertion center, and wherein the received selection triggers a response that is sent to the terminal, for the benefit of conserving both transmission bandwidth and local storage.

Regarding claim 45, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the system of claim 43, wherein the processed interactive selections are retained at the terminal, wherein the received selection triggers a response that is generated at the terminal (Kitsukawa, col. 7, lines 21-40).

Regarding claim 46, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the system of claim 43, wherein the interactive virtual objects are delivered to the terminal by a cable television system, wireless broadcast system, a satellite broadcasts system, a wired data network, or a terrestrial television broadcast network (Rosser, col. 7, lines 1-20).

Regarding claims 47 and 48, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the system of claim 43, and further disclose an interactive virtual object retrieval plan, wherein the interactive virtual objects and the retrieval plan are delivered from an interactive virtual object delivery system [the insertion center] (Rosser, col. 6, lines 12-67).

Regarding claim 49, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the system of claim 48, and further disclose replacement virtual objects and a replacement retrieval plan are delivered from the local insertion center (Rosser, col. 4, lines 31-41 and col. 10, lines 21-51).

Regarding claim 50, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the system of claim 43, wherein an interactive virtual object comprises:

- an interactive virtual object identifier (an inherent feature, as the digital objects are individually selectable and distinct, Rosser, col. 13, lines 13-48);

- interactive virtual object placement rules, wherein the rules provide guidance to the terminal in managing insertion of interactive virtual objects into the program content (col. 14 line 48 – col. 15 line 5);

- an interactive virtual object digital module, wherein the module comprises a digital file of the interactive virtual object (the graphics or videos for insertion, Rosser, col. 7, lines 1-20); and

- an interactive virtual object trigger action that defines an action to be taken upon triggering of the virtual object at the terminal (Kitsukawa, col. 7, lines 21-40).

Regarding claim 52, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the system of claim 50, wherein the interactive virtual object trigger action initiates an interactive request to a location external to the terminal (Kitsukawa, col. 8, lines 37-57).

Regarding claim 53, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the system of claim 52, wherein the location external to the system further comprises an interactive virtual object management center and an interactive virtual object servicing center coupled to the interactive virtual object management center, wherein the

management center provides interactive virtual object response management guidelines to the servicing center, and wherein the guidelines determine an appropriate response based on receipt of an interactive request from the terminal (Kitsukawa, col. 11 line 62 – col. 12 line 20, wherein redeeming a coupon via an electronic link is to sends and 'interactive request' to a remote computer which has been programmed or instructed by a merchandise dealer or retailer with instructions for coupon redemption).

Regarding claim 54, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the system of claim 43, wherein the terminal comprises:

- an interactive virtual object extractor that extracts interactive virtual objects from data received at the terminal (Rosser, col. 7, lines 46-58);

- an interactive virtual object location detector processor, coupled to the extractor, that determines the allowable content locations for the interactive virtual objects (Rosser, col. 7, lines 21-45 and col. 10, lines 21-51);

- an interactive virtual object insertion processor, coupled to the selector processor, that inserts the selected interactive virtual objects into the allowable content locations (Rosser, col. 7, lines 21-45 and col. 10, lines 21-51).

Regarding claims 56 and 57, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the system of claim 43, wherein the interactive virtual objects are selectable by a user at the

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terminal and wherein the interactive selection is processed automatically by the terminal (Kitsukawa, col. 7, lines 21-40).

Regarding claim 59, Rosser discloses a method of targeting virtual objects to terminals comprising:

creating a package of targeted virtual objects (col. 6, lines 8-48), wherein said virtual objects are dynamic (col. 7, lines 38-45);

providing the package to terminals (col. 6, lines 49-67);

generating a group assignment matrix, wherein the group assignment matrix assigns terminals to groups (col. 13 line 49 – col. 14 line 25);

generating a retrieval plan (col. 6, lines 12-39 and col. 14, lines 26-47);

and

providing a program to the terminals, the program including virtual object locations, wherein the retrieval plan designates virtual objects to the displayed during a display of the program (col. 13, lines 13-48).

Rosser fails to disclose the objects are interactive.

In an analogous art, Kitsukawa discloses providing interactive advertisements to viewers by indicating with superimposed markings interactive regions on a screen by which users may request additional information or even order an advertised product (col. 2 line 18 – col. 3 line 19 and col. 6 line 40 – col. 7 line 40), providing the benefit of more engaging and effective advertising (col. 1 line 56 – col. 2 line 15).

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method disclosed by Rosser to include interactivity, as disclosed by Kitsukawa, for the benefit of providing more engaging and effective advertising that is of more use to both viewers and advertisers.

Regarding claim 60, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the method of claim 59, wherein one or more virtual objects include triggers that initiate a signal from the terminal (Kitsukawa, col. 7, lines 21-40), the method further comprising receiving a trigger, retrieving an interactive virtual object trigger action in response to receipt of the trigger and determining if the interactive virtual object trigger action requires initiation of an interactive request (Kitsukawa, col. 7, lines 21-40 and col. 8, lines 37-58).

Regarding claim 61, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the method of claim 60, wherein the interactive virtual object trigger action requires initiation of the interactive request (user actuation, such as 'clicking' on a portion of the screen), the method further comprising sending the interactive request, awaiting an interactive response, and initiating an interactive action based on the interactive response (Kitsukawa, col. 7, lines 21-40 and col. 8, lines 37-58).

Regarding claim 62, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the method of claim 60, but fail to disclose the interactive virtual object trigger action does not require

initiation of the interactive request, the method further comprising initiating processing required by the interactive virtual object trigger action.

It is notoriously well known in the art to send interactive triggers which automatically initiate an interactive feature in program broadcasts, a tool used by broadcasters to create media enhanced programming according to a predetermined schedule, such as the use of ATVEF triggers.

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method disclosed by Rosser and Kitsukawa to include the interactive virtual object trigger action does not require initiation of the interactive request, the method further comprising initiating processing required by the interactive virtual object trigger action, for the benefit of allowing broadcasters to present interactive content in accordance with a predetermined schedule.

Regarding claim 63, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the method of claim 59, wherein the virtual object locations contain interactive virtual objects (Rosser, col. 10, lines 21-35 and Kitsukawa, fig. 5), and further comprising receiving a selection of the interactive virtual object and linking a terminal selecting the interactive virtual object to an alternate program (Kitsukawa, col. 7, lines 21-40).

Regarding claim 64, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the method of claim 63, wherein the alternative program comprises an Internet web site (Kitsukawa, col. 8, lines 37-57).



4. Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosser and Kitsukawa as applied to claim 13 above, and further in view of Hendricks et al. (5,600,364, of record) [Hendricks] and Del Sesto et al. (6,530,082, of record) [Del Sesto]

Regarding claim 14, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the method of claim 13, but fail to disclose wherein assigning the group to each of the default interactive virtual objects and the alternate interactive virtual objects comprises ranking programs based on categories of targeted interactive virtual objects and a percentage of total viewers who view one or more of the programs, ranking of targeted interactive virtual objects based on a second percentage of total viewers, determining, for the one or more ranked programs and the targeting categories, targeted interactive virtual objects with overall highest rankings, based on the first and the second percentages, assigning targeted interactive virtual objects with the overall highest ranking to be displayed as the interactive virtual objects, and assigning targeted virtual objects with lower overall ranking to be displayed as the alternate interactive virtual objects.

In an analogous art, Hendricks teaches an advertisement selection routine which selects advertisements for transmission to viewers that comprises ranking programs based on categories of targeted advertisements (col. 38, lines 54-61), ranking of targeted advertisements (col. 39, lines 7-39), determining, for the one or more ranked programs and the targeting categories, targeted advertisements with overall highest rankings, assigning targeted advertisements with the overall

highest ranking to be displayed as the advertisements, and assigning targeted advertisements with lower overall ranking to be displayed as the alternate advertisements (col. 39, lines 40-53), for the benefit of performing a correlation between advertisements and viewed programming which associates advertisements with programming that improves the targeting process, which benefits the advertisement providers.

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method of Rosser and Kitsukawa to include ranking programs based on categories of targeted advertisements, ranking of targeted advertisements, determining, for the one or more ranked programs and the targeting categories, targeted advertisements with overall highest rankings, assigning targeted advertisements with the overall highest ranking to be displayed as the advertisements, and assigning targeted advertisements with lower overall ranking to be displayed as the alternate advertisements, for the benefit of performing a correlation between advertisements and viewed programming which associates advertisements with programming that improves the targeting process, which benefits the advertisement providers, as Rosser leaves it entirely up to advertisers to select on their own which viewers they want to target their ads to based only upon a statistical sample (Rosser, col. 12 line 55 – col. 13 line 12).

Rosser, Kitsukawa, and Hendricks fail to disclose tracking the percentages of total viewers for the programs and virtual objects.

In an analogous art, Del Sesto discloses tracking the percentages of viewership of both broadcast programs and commercials (col. 15 line 55 – col. 16 line 29 and col. 16, lines 47-67) providing more detailed reports of viewership data to broadcasters and advertisers (col. 2 line 43 – col. 3 line 7).

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the method of Rosser, Kitsukawa, and Hendricks to include tracking the percentages of total viewers for the programs and virtual objects, as taught by Del Sesto, for the benefit of providing more detailed reports of viewership data to broadcasters and advertisers. The ranking step would then be based on these percentages because Rosser teaches it is desirable to sell segments of an audience to different advertisers based on profile factors (Rosser, col. 13, lines 4-12 and lines 57-63), and Del Sesto teaches determining these segments according to total viewer percentages (Del Sesto, col. 2 line 53 – col. 3 line 7).

5. Claims 34-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosser in view of Kitsukawa and Zigmond et al. (6,698,020, of record) [Zigmond].

Regarding claim 34, Rosser discloses a terminal for targeting virtual objects comprising:

a connector that receives the virtual objects and virtual object locations and metadata (col. 7, lines 21-45), wherein said virtual objects are dynamic (col. 7, lines 38-45);

a virtual objects extractor coupled to the connector that extracts the virtual objects, the locations, and the metadata (col. 7, lines 46-58); and

a virtual object selector processor that determines an virtual object placement for stored virtual objects (col. 13, lines 13-48).

Rosser fails to disclose the objects are interactive and a storage processor coupled to the extractor that determines which of the extracted virtual objects are targeted to the terminal and saves the targeted virtual objects in a memory.

In an analogous art, Kitsukawa discloses providing interactive advertisements to viewers by indicating with superimposed markings interactive regions on a screen by which users may request additional information or even order an advertised product (col. 2 line 18 – col. 3 line 19 and col. 6 line 40 – col. 7 line 40), providing the benefit of more engaging and effective advertising (col. 1 line 56 – col. 2 line 15).

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the terminal disclosed by Rosser to include interactivity, as disclosed by Kitsukawa, for the benefit of providing more engaging and effective advertising that is of more use to both viewers and advertisers.

Rosser and Kitsukawa fail to disclose a storage processor coupled to the extractor that determines which of the extracted virtual objects are targeted to the terminal and saves the targeted virtual objects in a memory.

In an analogous art, Zigmond discloses and advertisement insertion system wherein advertisements are pre-screened and only those advertisements

which are targeted to the terminal are stored, more efficiently utilizing the limited amount of storage space available in the terminal (col. 15, lines 17-34).

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the terminal disclosed by Rosser and Kitsukawa to include a storage processor that determines which of the extracted virtual objects are targeted to the terminal and saves the targeted virtual objects in a memory, as taught by Zigmond, for the benefit of more efficiently utilizing the limited amount of storage available in the terminal.

Regarding claim 35, Rosser, Kitsukawa, and Zigmond disclose the terminal of claim 34, wherein the interactive virtual objects are received with programming content and wherein the extractor extracts the interactive virtual objects from the programming content (Rosser, col. 7, lines 46-57).

Regarding claims 36 and 37, Rosser, Kitsukawa, and Zigmond disclose the terminal of claim 34, wherein the interactive virtual objects are received over the Internet (Zigmond, col. 14 line 66 – col. 15 line 16).

Regarding claims 38-41, Rosser, Kitsukawa, and Zigmond disclose the terminal of claims 34 and 38, wherein the terminal is a set top terminal (Rosser, fig. 1, set top device 44), a television (Zigmond, col. 7, lines 50-67), or a personal computer (Rosser, col. 15, lines 10-28).

Regarding claim 42, Rosser, Kitsukawa, and Zigmond disclose the terminal of claim 34, and further disclose a placement log coupled to the selector processor that logs the placement of an interactive virtual object and further logs and interactive response to the interactive virtual object, wherein the placement and the response are stored in the memory, and wherein the selector processor uses the placement and the response in determining further interactive virtual objects (Zigmond, col. 9, lines 39-55).

6. Claim 51 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosser and Kitsukawa as applied to claim 50 above, and further in view of Del Sesto.

Regarding claim 51, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the system of claim 50, but fail to disclose the interactive virtual object further comprises a virtual object applet that provides software capable of initiation by a source external to the terminal.

In an analogous art, Del Sesto teaches a viewership monitoring system wherein interactive application data (col. 6, lines 33-54) is downloaded to a user's terminal (col. 7 line 36 – col. 8 line 38) that is selectively initiated by a remote source (col. 9 line 66 – col. 10 line 35), which provides the benefit of selective control over the reporting of user interactions with interactive objects (col. 3 line 49 – col. 4 line 16 and col. 12 line 52 – col. 13 line 12).

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system of Rosser and Kitsukawa to include a virtual object applet that provides software capable of initiation by a source external to the terminal, as taught by Del Sesto, for the benefit of selective control over the reporting of user interactions with interactive objects, as broadcasters rely on statistical samples as opposed to a fully comprehensive report on viewership data (Del Sesto, col. 3, lines 49-67 and Rosser, col. 12, lines 55-63).

7. Claim 55 and 58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rosser and Kitsukawa as applied to claims 43 and 54 above, and further in view of Zigmond.

Regarding claim 55, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the system of claim 54, but fail to disclose a storage management processor coupled to the extractor, wherein the management processor uses an interactive virtual object retrieval plan to determine which received interactive virtual objects are to be stored at the terminal.

In an analogous art, Zigmond discloses an advertisement insertion system wherein advertisements are pre-screened and only those advertisements which are targeted to the terminal are stored, more efficiently utilizing the limited amount of storage space available in the terminal (col. 15, lines 17-34).

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the terminal disclosed by Rosser and Kitsukawa to include a

storage management processor coupled to the extractor, wherein the management processor uses an interactive virtual object retrieval plan to determine which received interactive virtual objects are to be stored at the terminal, as taught by Zigmond, for the benefit of more efficiently utilizing the limited amount of storage available in the terminal.

Regarding claim 58, Rosser and Kitsukawa disclose the system of claim 43, but fail to disclose the terminal further comprises a virtual object placement log, wherein when a virtual object is placed in a virtual object location, the selector processor records the event in the virtual object placement log.

In an analogous art, Zigmond teaches an advertisement insertion system wherein the system tracks the placement and viewing of advertisements by a viewer (fig. 4, statistics aggregation 61, col. 9, lines 21-55), for the benefit of collecting viewership statistics relating to the advertisement (col. 9, lines 33-38).

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the system disclosed by Rosser and Kitsukawa to include a virtual object placement log, wherein when a virtual object is placed in a virtual object location, the selector processor records the event in the virtual object placement log, as taught by Zigmond, for the benefit of collecting viewership statistics relating to the advertisement. Such statistics, in addition to assisting advertisers in determining the effectiveness of their ads, are also more generally used to determine how much a broadcaster can charge an advertiser for ad exposure.



***Conclusion***

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new grounds of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

9. The following are suggested formats for either a Certificate of Mailing or Certificate of Transmission under 37 CFR 1.8(a). The certification may be included with all correspondence concerning this application or proceeding to establish a date of mailing or transmission under 37 CFR 1.8(a). Proper use of this procedure will result in such communication being considered as timely if the established date is within the required period for reply. The Certificate should be signed by the individual actually depositing or transmitting the correspondence or by an individual who, upon information and belief, expects the correspondence to be mailed or transmitted in the normal course of business by another no later than the date indicated.

Art Unit: 2623

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Please refer to 37 CFR 1.6(d) and 1.8(a)(2) for filing limitations concerning facsimile transmissions and mailing, respectively.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dominic D. Saltarelli whose telephone number is (571) 272-7302. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9:00am - 6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Miller can be reached on (571) 272-7353. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

DS



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